SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1870.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) presented a me-

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) moved to take up his reso

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee of nilitary Affairs, reported an original bill, which was at nee taken up and passed, amending the twelfth section the act for the reduction of the army, by substituting he words "lat day of July, 1871," for the words "lat ay of January," wherever it occurs in said section, so to extend the time for mustering out supernumerary

ficers, &c.
Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) introduced a bill to regular international correspondence by telegraphic lines etween the United States and foreign countries. Regred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Mr. SAWYER (Rep., S. C.) introduced a bill to provide or the sale of certain lots and lands in South Carolina, elonging to the United States, and for other purposes.

pipany. Referred.

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Department of Indian Americ, and It was indicated postponed.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reperted invorably, with merely verbal amendments, the bill introduced by him recently authorizing the President, in his discretion, to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws allowing the privilege of bonded transportation to foreign merchandise consigned to Canadian and Mexico, and also the privilege of on avigating the waters of the United States accorded to Canadian vessels.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.), from the same Committee, also reported adversely the House bill constituting Jersey (Ity a port of entry, and it was indefinitely postponed.

When coal falls below living prices the operators have no alternative but to reduce wages or suspend work eatirely. The miners have become perfectly aware of the necessity of keeping the supply within remunerative limits. They study the market reports as closely as they do their employers. They will invariably tell you that they prefer to work only nise months for nine months wages. It is, then, one of the chief of their Union to inaugurate a system of garneties as persons. In the capture of the chief of their Union to inaugurate a great of their Union to inaugurate a great deel to be said suspensions throughout keeping the price of coal at a primat this policy, there is also something to be urged in its favor. It must be admitted that the trouble being that foo many are already engaged in the business, the difficulty is not likely to be remedied by maintaining wages and profits at so high a rate that still more capital and labor will be tempfed to embark in it. Supposing the Grand Council of the Miners' Union to be completely successful in its efforts to control the market and maintain wages, coali mining would then become an employment which offered higher. The supply of the likely to attain still content that the complete of the load on their own shoulders. They would note thand, a very few general suspensions would son convince the miners that they were taking too much of the load on their own shoulders. They would have to surrender to the laws of demand and supply. They would note the beauty of the supply to complete the miners that they were taking too much of the load on their own shoulders. They would have to surrender to the laws of demand and supply. They would note the beauty of the supply to complete the production of the product of the load on their own shoulders. They would have to surrender to the laws of demand and supply. They would note the beauty of the supply to complete the constant of the produced on the price of coal would be lost in the supply to complete the produced of the produced of

Col. Thomas W. Knox, writing on the 9th inst. to The Boston Times, lays these few kindly leaves on

inst. to The Boston Times, lays these few kindly leaves on Gen. Walbridge's grave:

Ten days ago I took breakfast at the same table with Gen. Hiram Walbridge. He was about starting for California, and was confident that the lourney would do him good. Night before last I stended the brief funeral services over his remains, preliminary to the more formal funeral at Washington. But up to a very short time before his death he was confident of recovering, and, during more than a year of poor health, I never saw him despondent. Hopeful and cheerful about others, he was no leas so about himself, and, even with his body greatly enfeebled, he would never consent to remain idle. As a merchant, politician, and statesman, he was widely known; but, however warm may have been the public appreciation of his character, it cannot equal that of those who knew him personally. Always genial in his greetings and his conversation, always looking on the bright side of everything, and full of generous and kindly sympathies, he will be mourned by many who enjoyed his sequaintance and friendship. Not many days before his death, he told this story of his experience. While in California, he was associated with a citizen of that State in the ownership of some real estate. One of their tenants was in arrears, and they began a suit against him. The tenant came to Walbridge, told a pitful story, said he was utterly unable to pay, and so wrought upon the feelings of the General that he latter withdrew the suit without pressing it to judgment, and let the man of altogether. The partner made no objection when he heard of the affair, and the whole thing was soon for-

Club in its efforts to protect game:

GENTLEMEN: I am indeed flattered by the enthusiastic manner in which you have received this toast, though I am not aware that I have done anything more in the discharge of my duties as President of this Club than any one of you would have done under similar circumstances. But I do feel a pride in the work we are all of us engaged in, and I look forward to the time when all New-Yorkers, as well as our friends in the interior of the State, will acknowledge that we have done good service to the country at large.

Gendemen, the time has come in this country, as it must come sooner or later in all countries, when the preservation of game becomes an economical question, and if any proof were wanting for the truth of this assertion, you will find it in the recent enertment of Game laws in almost all the old settled States of the Union. The execution of these laws, like all innovations on the habits of a people, is surrounded with many difficulties, and the most practical way of overcoming them has been found in the establishment of popular clubs like this of our own, and of which there are from 15 to 20 in different parts of our State; but, gendlemen, from the peculiar circumstances of our Club, situated in the midst of this great city—the metropolis of the country—we have it in our power to do more good than any other, or perhaps all the rest put together; for you will all agree with me that where any particular kind of game cannot be sold in the New-York market, its salable value in the country is at once reduced to a mere nominal price, and poachers find their occupation gone. It becomes our duty then, as well for the city as for the country at large, to see to it that the game laws are faithfully administered here. That this Club has done much in this direction in past years, no one at all cognizant with the aubject will deny. The best proof of it, however, is in the fact that a brook trout cannot be procured in this market at the present time for love or money; nor will they

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

PROF. CHANDLER'S TESTIMONY. Coroner Schirmer yesterday continued the Coroner Schirmer yesterday continued the investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Charles Frederick Meyer, who was instantly killed on Yriday last by the explosion of a gasoline tank in the foundery of Thomas Kerr, at the corner of Fifty-fifthet, and First-ave. Charles Van Benachoten testified that he was President of the Now-Rochelle GaslightCompany. he was President of the New Rochelle Gaslight Company; on July 1, 1889, a Mr. Nevoe called on him, said that he was connected with an enterprise in New York, and could take their gas and manufacture it for half the expense; he represented the company as the "Gas aving Meter Company," at No. 70 Broadway; witness afterward saw the representatives of the company, and arrangements were made to pay them for their apparatus and for the right to use their carburetted gas; they acreed to erect the apparatus at their own expense; it consisted of a tank or boiler, under which were two carburretters, and a mixer to mix the atmospheric air with the gas, and then pass it through the gasoline; the first attempt failed, alterations were made; but the next attempt was made to light the town by that gas, but it was poor; further alterations were made; but the next attempt proved an uster failure; witness would not allow them to experiment any more; in November, 1870, Mr. Devoe took the tank and apparatus away, but previous to its removal about 15 gallons of the gasoline were emptied from it; this was the tank which expleded.

Charles F. Chandler, Chemist to the Board of Health, teatified that he had experimented with perforem and its products; had investigated the oils sold in the Metropolitan District, between 600 and 700, and all but 21 of the specimens were dangerous, and below the standard is that the oil sold shall be of such a quality that the oil shall mot volve an explosive vapor at a temperature below 110; Fabr., and that the oil shelf shall not take fire at a temperature below 119; witness described the nature of the mixture of crude or natural petroleum; the hydrocarbons differ in their inflammability; gasoline, lening the most volutile constituent, passes of first; it has fire and evolves an explosive vapor at all temperatures; it is largely used for carburetting air into air gas machines; when the air is saturated with the vapor of gasoline, it burns like ordinary gas, but if the quantity of gasoline, it burns like

DEDICATION OF A GERMAN CHAPPIL

The Bethlehem Chapel, at the corner of Tenth-ave, and Eighty-third-st., was opened for public worship yesterday morning. After the introductory service, the Rev. Dr. Ogilby of Trinity Church preached on the "Bethlehem Mission." The work, said he, was commenced in that locality less than two years ago. The district had fallen under the care of the City Mission, but the missionary sent there, being wholly unaided, had succeeded in accomplishing but little. In January, 1863, a number of women organized a Society and opened an a number of women organized a Society and opened as industrial school on Sixty-eighth-st. At first there were but seven children in the school, but the numbers rapidly increasing, the Society secured a lot, erected a small building where the chapel now stands, and called it the Betheleam Mission. The Industrial school soon numbered 180 children, and the Sunday-school 160. The building became too small, and early in 1870 the Society resolved to creet a new one. This determination has been carried into effect, "and to-day that edifice has been dedicated to Christ as a witness of his goodness and mercy." Robert Upjohn gave the plans for the building, and superintended their execution as a freewill effering. The cost of the edifice was over \$8,000, of which \$6,000 has been raised by a few faithful workers.

At the close of the sermon Bishop Potter made a few remarks. The Communion was then administered, and the audience dispersed with the benediction. The chapel is a Gothio building, 35 by 60 feet, and 40 feet in hight Beneath the audience-room are two rooms for the Indiatrial and Sunday-schools. The Mission is a German one, and is under the ministry of the Rev. Frederick Oertel.

Mayor Hall has vetoed resolutions providing for paying 11 streets or avenues in the Twelfth Ward with the Stowe Foundation wooden pavement. The

with the Stowe Foundation wooden pavement. The Mayor says:

"These streets taken together would extend about three miles. The Mayor has caused a canvass to be made among all the property-holders who are to be assessed for this so-called improvement, and has been unable to find one who desires it. In One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st., from East River to Fourth-ave., property-holders who own 3,960 feet of land fronting thereon emphatically remonstrate by petition and signatures against the measure. Upon each of the enumerated streets and avenues are vacant lots. In nearly all of these streets the number of vacant lots exceeds that of erected buildings. In 20 of the blocks no sewers have as yet been constructed. In several of the streets no gas mains have yet been laid or made ready for operation. The policy of paving unimproved or partially improved streets is at all times a dublous one, because of the continuous necessity of taking up the pavement whenever gas, or cewer, or water connections have to be made by parties who from time to time erect buildings on the line of the street. Prequent tearing up of stone pavement makes inequalities, but frequent tearing up of wooden pavements disarranges the plane of foundation and exposes the wood to attrition and decay."

MORE BRUTALITY AT SEA. Early in July, 1870, the brig Ellen O. Feeny, Capt. Boyd, started, with a cargo of rum, from Monte-video, South America, for this port. A few days before the vessel sailed a Spanish sailor named Jack was sitting

scraping the foremast. Jack called to the man who attended to holsting the gridiron to lower him on deck, which was done. Thomas Ward, the first mate, walked up to Jack and asked him what he said. Jack rep that he asked to be let down, and Ward called him a Har David Leech, the steward, then joined the party, and flerce altercation took place, at the end of which Ward and Leech knocked Jack down and kicked him in the

head with their boots for several minutes. The salor got up and tried to run to the forecastle, when the stow-ard drew his revolver and shot him in the head. The man died an hour afterward.

On the arrival of the ship news of the murder was con-veyed to the United States authorities, and Ward and Leech were yesterday arrested and locked up in Ludlow-st. Jail.

THE TOBACCO FACTORY FIRE.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Leon Thistle, the lad who was killed by the falling of the rear wall of H. D. McAlpin's tobacco factory at Tenth-st. and Avenue D on the dwelling adjoining.
The deceased and another youth, John McMahon, went The deceased and another youth, John McMahon, went into the tenement to rescue a favorite dog after having been warned that it was unasfe, and while inside the wall fell, crushing in the roof, and burying both. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, testifies that the tobacco factory was built in a substantial manner and according to the requirements of the law. A verdet of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

A RAPTIST MINISTER SUES FOR SLANDER. In the Marine Court, Part II., before Judge Jonchimsen, Peter F. Jones, a Baptist clergyman, brought an action for slander against Dr. J. S. Backus, Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, to re cover \$500 damages. Mr. Jones alleges that for 20 years past he has been a Baptist minister of the Gospel; that about Nov. 1, 1869, while contemplating a change from the Baptist to the Presbyterian Church, he was employed by the Seamen's Friend Society to supply the Seamen's Bethel, in Buffalo, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. While there Bethel, in Buffalo, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. While there defendant, in conversation with Dr. Samuel H. Hall, one of the Secretaries of the Seamen's Friend Society, uttered the following words: "He is a deposed minister of our denomination, and has lost his ecclesiastical standing;" and further asserted that plaintiff had been tried in Vermont by such men as Dr. Mason, Dr. Goodby, Dr. Thompson, and others, respectable ministers of the Baptist denomination in that State, who had found him unworthy of the confidence and fellowship of the churches. Mr. Jones claimed that the tribunal before whom he was tried had no jurisdiction over him, the Committee appointed to examine the charges preferred against him having no authority from the churches; and that the proceedings were cx-parte, and brought about by the management of a personal enemy.

were a-parts, and orough seem of the words set forth a personal enemy.

For the defense it was alleged that the words set forth in the complaint were substantially if not technically true; that the statement was made in answer to the inquiries of Hall, without malice, and believing the same to be true; and that Dr. Hall had already such information in regard to plaintiff as would have prevented his retaining the position even if the statement had not been made.

made.
The Jury returned a verdict for defendant. On motion of plaintiff's counsel a new trial was ordered for Dec. 28.

AN EDITOR'S LIBEL SUIT.

Charles H. Farrell, late editor of The Free Press in this city, appeared before Justice Shandley at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and entered . complaint of libel against the following Free Press stockholders: John Fox, Thomas A. Ledwith, James O'Brien, Edward Hogan, and Joseph Blumenthal. The action is based upon an editorial article published in The Press Press Dec. 14, and containing the following alleged libel-

Press Dec. 14, and containing the following aleged now, one assertions concerning the complainant:

"His discharge was necessitated by reason of his habit-nal intemperance, luxiness, and gross neglect of important duties, and his utter unreliability and favoritism in making the pay-roll of The Free Press a placer for incompetent relatives. We have overwhelming facts in our possession that this man, regardless of duties due to his employers, was secretly working against their interests, and by a silly trick, worthy of such a weak mind, endeavored to compet tham to accept any terms he chose to dictate."

Justice Shandley will holdlan examination in the case on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

JERRY DUNN'S SENTENCE. Jeremiah Dunn's counsel, W. O. Barilett, made a motion yesterday in arrest of judgment on the ground that the jury had no right to add

tions of his colleague to the President; that the movement was designed as a war upon the Administration. Were he an enemy of the Administration, he would not deplore the fact that the President lent an ear to anch instinuations. To refute the charge against himself of factious opposition, he referred to his speeches of former years to show that he had uniformly held that Gen. Grant, in the Presidential chaft, would have the most inviting opportunities to restore the long lost condadity of sentiment among the American people, and to bring on a new era of good feeding; that he would have more facilities than any proceding Administration to effect a thorough reform of the civil service, and a purification of our whole political machinery. To the Administration he still gave his cerdial support in the direction thus indicated. His friends in their movement had expected the President's sympathy, and the appearance of the St. Louis letter was to them a painful surprise. In those great words, "Let us have peace," (ien. Grant had stood before the country, not as a creature of politicians, but as the very exponent of a mederate and concillatory policy. If, finally, the Missouri election became a defeat of the Administration, the President must look to himself and his advisers for the responsibility. The President's own principles achieved a victory over his patronage. Had he only maintained a friendly neutrality, the success of the H. Gratz Brown movement would have passed for a triumph of the President's principles, gaining him thousands of friends where now he has lost thousands. It may not be a full, but an advantage, to the President, that he had no opportunities for acquiring an extensive political experience, but the advisers, who pretoned to be his ricods, ought to have forefold the result of his interference and of his following the example of Presidents heads of the president's meaning of "reform," not any principles and party had been prostituted in giving color to attempts by Federal officers to heavy blackm XLIST CONGRESS-3D SESSION. morial from the manufacturers of letter envelope print-ers and stationers, protesting against the practice of the Government in the purchase and sale of stamps. Re-Government in the purchase and sale of stamps. Rezered.

Reveral House bills to remove political disabilities of
Citizens of Virginia were passed.

DETAILING ARMY OFFICERS AS PROFFSSORS.

Mr. MOETON (Rep., Ind.), from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution in aid of certain colleges
and universities, allowing the detail of supernumerary
army officers to professorships, with an amendment restricting its provisions to those officers exclusively.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) inquired whether the bill
would still leave these officers subject to be transferred
by the War Department, and was answered affirmatively. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.), the bill for a
change of jurisdiction of the Territorial Legislature was
passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: change of Jurisheson to the Terrich as follows:

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. LEWIS (Rep., Va.)—To incorperate the National
Mining and Manufacturing Company of Washington, D. C.

THE MISSISSIPTI LEYERS.

Mr. REVELS (Rep., Miss.)—To aid in the repair and
construction of levees in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Revels gave notice of his intention to address
the Senate upon the subject at an early day.

Mr. BUKINGHAM (Rep., Conn.), from the Committee
on Connerce, reported, with an amendment offered by
Mr. CAMERON, the bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) moved to take up his reso-lation calling for information concerning the expense of Western mail transportation, Indian service, &c. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presumed the only object of the resolution was to show that the Pacific Railroad had largely diminished the cost of our Indian service, which was already a matter of notoriety. He objected to the resolution as involving an unusual amount of abor and expense on the part of the Department clerical force without any adequate consideration in informa-ion. Present.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Milltary Affairs, reported favorably the bill to refund to the
States the interests on money borrowed to equip, pay,
and transport troops for the United States service during

of the Republical possession of the elements of a healthy regeneration.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) rose to reply, but, yielding to a general disposition to adjourn, confined himself to a demand upon his colleague for the proof of his assertion, in the speech just made, that he (Drake), many years before, had objected to the election of the Hon. James S. Rollins, his personal friend, as Governor of Missouri, because he might prove hostile to the institution of Slavery in that State.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that his information was based upon a letter received by him from Mr. Rollins himself.

Mr. DRAKE replied that he could recollect nothing of the kind; but, admitting the statement, he had only to say that a cause must be desperate indeed which depended upon its vindication upon a remark made is years ago. He gave notice that he would to-morrow reply at length to his colleague's speech. The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. BARRY (Rep., Miss.) argued against the exceptions octained in the bill, and in favor of general and uncon-

Mr. BARRY (Rep., Miss.) argued against the exceptions contained in the bill, and in favor of general and unconditional amnesty.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ohio) argued on the same side. He said that if the bill had been formed for the express nurpose of refusing political rights to the people of the South it could not have done so more effectually, while on the other hand it provided amnesty for the robber, the burglar, the incendiary, and the thief. He alluded to the fact that before a gun had been fired in the Rebellion the resignation of 180 officers of the army, graduates of West Point, had been accepted by the constituted authorities of the United States, and he asked what greater aid and comfort could have been given to the enemy than the furnishing them with great captains and men skilled in war! He believed that had it not been for that act of the Federal Government no hostile gun would ever have been fired outside of the limits of South Carolina.

Mr. McKENZIE (Rep., Va.) argued that Congress ought to pass a general amnesty bill, without any exceptions, and let the country have peace.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) stated to the House that the bill reported was not a unanimous report of the Committee on Reconstruction, nor did it have the approval of even a majority of the Committee. It was only permitted to be reported to the House, the declared that the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which imposed political disabilities, was only intended to remain so long as reconstruction was incomplete, and until the rights of all persons were secured. He did not find that any person had asked Congress to make any exceptions in the matter of remains of the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which imposed political disabilities, was only intended to remain so long as reconstruction was incomplete, and until the rights of all persons were secured. He did not find that any person had asked Congress to make any exceptions in the matter of removing disabilities. The had seen no petition from an

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating

rairoad companies to receive and deliver the mails.

-Referred.
Mr. CLARK (Rep., Texas) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund penalties and costs filegally assessed and collected under the Direct Tax law.-Referred.
The House then resumed the consideration of

bit comes in the last marvement. Qualitate with the point in party convention of 1888, dealing it less than the property of the point of the party had of welcoming the party and the party had resided this was a part of the platform on which deep close the party had resided this was a part of the platform on which deep close the party had resided this was a part of the platform on which deep close the party had resided to party the party had resided to party had resided to party the party had resided to party had the party had resided to party had the party had resided to party had the party had been party to the party had resided to party the party had resided to party the party had the party had been party to the party had been party to the party had the party that the party had been party to the party the thing itself. In order to prevent the information of the entrance of the party party party the party party party party the party party

hold office. white those whe were unwilling to commit

M. WOOD (Dom., N. Y.), a member of the Reconstruction Committee, declared that this till was in 105 sense
or frame an Annessy bill. It relieves the construction of the control of the relieves the construction of the control of the contr

Sin: Every one seems to be convinced that a Civil Service Reform is necessary, and various plans have been proposed. One member of Congress proposes an Examining Board. I fear that such a Board would be selected from politicians for political aims and produce no results. Another proposes oaths from officials to the effect that they have not paid any money for political purposes. Such a law should, if enacted, be called "A law to promote perjury." It is or ought to be well known, that, every month, Custom-House officials have to take, when receiving their salary, a similar outh affirming that they have only expended their salary for their own and their families' benefit, while in spite of this oath they are, before each election, practically compelled to pay certain political demands on pain of being removed. There seems to me a very simple remedy to reform the Civil Service, if Congress will only exact a law providing that every person appointed to office by the Government shall be liable to instant removal; or if this is not a lawful penalty, to a heavy fine, it such office-holder, during his term of office, shall, except by casting his vote, take any active part in any election. Acting politicians by such a law would, as soon as appointed to office, become "dead stock." I understand that in England an office-holder cannot even vote while holding office.

New-York, Dec. 13, 1870. CLARA BARTON AND THE WAR VICTIMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am under many obligations for the ourtesy of sending my paper after the expiration of my courtesy of sending my paper after the expiration of my subscription. Not having made the arrangement myself, and receiving no notice of the time when it would expire, I simply forgot to have it renewed in time. Under ordinary circumstances I should not have been negligent, but since last August no one day has been my own—all have been spent among the victims of battle or siege. And from among the ruins of 7,000 dwellings, and five times that number of homeless sufferers I snatch a moment in which to tell you with what interest I have watched the enterprise and unparalleled success of The Tribune, and to testify to the extreme correctness of its corsespondence during this entire war. With respect and obligations, I remain very truly yours, Strasbourg, Alsace, Nov. 21, 1870. CLARA BARTON.

MR. BONNER'S YOUNG HORSE STARTLE. One of the sporting newspapers alludes to Mr. Robert Bonner's horses as "The Four-Cable Tele-graph," and says: When we noticed the amazing doings graph," and says: when we noticed the amazing doings of Joe Elilott and Pocahontas on the Prospect Park Course we hardly thought that we should have to mention Mr. Bonner's horses again before the snow flies. But we have found out the mistake; for with the four marvelous horses he has there is always something wonderful turning up. The ocean cables may break and the steamships may try in vain to grapple and bring up the parts, but Mr. Bonner's four-stranded trotting cable does not break, and constant currents of electric speed pass along it. We need say nothing about Dexter-every man in his senses knows vain to grappie and oring ip the parts, but Mr. Bonner's four-stranded trotting cable does not break, and constant currents of electric speed pass along it. We need say nothing about Dexter—every man in his senses knows that he is the best trotter that ever was foaled. There is no need to praise the speed, the style, and surpassing beauty of Pocahontas. Joe Elilott is the greatest young trotting horse that ever appeared, and it looks as if he would prove equal to Dexter. We now come to Startle, brother-in-blood to Dexter, and the best three-year-old that ever was brought out, according to the opinion of cool, competent judges. Carl Burr, who has Startle in Keeping, in a letter dated Dec. 1, writes:

"In relation to Startle, he is sting and moving well. I have not pulled his shoes of yet, for I have been jugging him more or less until I could get the yard bolf for him to un in; hat to day I shall turn him est for the Wister season. I moved him this morning for a short distance. I should have treited faster if I had called on him. He is the world's wonder and no mistake."

ne mistake."

Carl Burr is a son of the celebrated old Smith Burr, and probably knows more about colts than any other man living.

title of "The King's Grenadiers" conferred upon it, in acknowledgment of its unfaltering bravery in all the great battles. Hereafter, the shoulder-straps of the privates will be marked with the characters "W. I." (William I.)

hold a session on Saturday, the bill went over including next.

Mr. KELSEY (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fension bill, appropriating \$80,000,000, the same amount as last year. It was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend section 21 of the Internal Revenue bill, relating to the duties on sugar. He said the bill made a change in the rate of duty, but that its object was to simplify the law, so that it can be more easily understood, there being a misunderstander new as to the construction of the law. He said that

ing now as to the construction of the law. He said that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill relating to the employment of officers of the Army as Professors in Colleges and Universities. Befored.

Mr. GARFIELD also offered a resolution calling for information as to the amount required to pay the additional compensation to census-takers, authorized by the Act of June 19, 1870. Adopted.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) presented the memorial of the American Medical Association on the cultivation of the Chinchana tree in the United States. Adjourned.

A MONOPOLY MIGHT DO. been in favor of stopping. But the time and place of the meeting of the Grand Council are as much a mystery

basis, and make business brisk for some months after

tion, that about half the collieries in the Schuylkill region have already stopped for lack of burshess, and that half

Delaware and Hudsen, the Pennsylvania, and the Dela-mare, Lackawania and Western. These, by means of their enormous capital, are enabled to extend their operations far more rapidly than their weaker competi-tors. It takes at least \$150,000 to open a colliery of even moderate capacity, and in the present condition of the business individuals who are willing to take the risk of investing that amount are by no means numer-ous. On the other hand, a ride through this valley will show that new works have been opened this year suf-ficient to add from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tunz, or from 10 to 12 per cent of the annual production of all the anthracite regions. These are chiefly on the lands owned exclusively by the great companies, who already control three-fourths of the openings. It seems inevit-able that before long they must get the whole. To hasten that day it would seem that the most effec-To hasten that day it would seem that the most effec-tive means would be to sell coal cheaper than any of their competitors could afford to. Accordingly the policy of the companies, aside from their conflict with the Miners' Union, is to maintain a steady production and keep coal at the lowest price which will satisfy their stockholders.

at the lowest price which will satisfy their stockholders. I am convinced that the great companies have not now, or at any other time, provoked a strike for the purpose of advancing the price of coal. Any advance which they may realize on their present stocks is merely incidental, and tonds vastly more to strengthen the smaller operators and companies whose mines are working than to benefit themselves, who are lying idle.

When coal is down and the smaller operators are working at a lower the value of coal lands and property is When coal is down and the smaller operators are working at a loss, the value of coal lands and property is naturally depreciated, and the companies have better opportunities of acquiring what they covet. The companies at the present time care nothing about having coal dear, but would be very glad to see coal mines cheap. I was informed by one of the chief officers of the D. L. and W. Company that they had 40 offers from those wishing to sell coal property for every piece of such property they have bought. And yet the companies

have bought a great deal. They are not so much "bulls" in coal as they are "bears" in real estate.

Perhaps the reader may not be aware that neither the Delaware and Hudson, the Pennsylvania, nor the Delaware, Luckawanna, and Western Companies will transport private coal which gets to market from this region is carried over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation roads, which come in through the western part of the field. The former until recently has been, like the Reading, solely a transportation company, but has lately been forced to come into the market as a pur-chaser of coal lands and improvements. Otherwise a few years more would find it totally deprived of busi-ness from this section, as the other companies would have bought up the entire rogion, and transferred the carriage to their own lines. The Lehigh Valley, which is a very wealthy corporation, is now very eager to acquire coal property, and sees its mistake in not having stepped

coal property, and sees its mistake in not having stepped into that business sooner.

A few individual operators are now engaged in mining coal, and selling it, at a fixed price, to the Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Companies; about half a dozen mines. I am informed, are thus connected with each corporation. The contracts, which were formerly so drawn as to raise and lower the price with the New-York market, are now made to vary with the prices which the companies pay for labor. Those who work under them may be regarded as contractors, who agree to furnish coal to the companies at about the same price, or perhaps less, than the companies themselves could mine it for. This saves the companies the capital which they would have to expend in purchasing the mines. Of course they can obtain such mines whenever they have occasion for them by refusing to renew the contracts. The gentleman who gave me this information works some mines under this arrangement, and has hitherto received § 10 a tim at the pit's mouth, and will get, under the reduced ceale of wages, § 156.

I have said in a former letter that the companies could

I have said in a former letter that the companies could not be making money at the prices obtained at the last auction sale of Scranton coal. The average price per tun at that sale was & 98, every size except stove selling below that figure. The cost of transportation over the unfavorable grades of the Delaware, Lacka wanna, and Western railroad cannot be less than 11 cents per tun per mile. Calling the average distance from the mines to Elizabethport 150 miles, the cost of carrying a tun of coal would be \$1.51. We have seen that the company is willing to pay other people \$1.10 for coal at the breaker, which added to the freight would make \$3.54. The difference between \$1.93 and \$3.71 is certainly not large enough to give much profit to the capital invested. It is easy enough to see that the companies were forced either to reduce wages or suspend operations entirely. It is maintained by those conversant with the business here that they had been loaing money for months, in spite of the immense advantages they enjoy as transportation companies. The private operators and companies, who have been paying 30 per cent lower wages, admit that they have been losing money, but not more than the necessary expenses which would be entailed by a suspension. A coal mine, though standing still, must be kept free from water, the mules must be fed, and the machinery necessarily deteriorates. Add to this the effect on the men of being thrown out of work, and it can be understood why an operator would prefer to continue working at a moderate loss than to incur the same loss by a suspension.

Finally, the Scranton auction sides are a proof that the

companies have not been attempting to put an artificial price on coal; though the coal sold at the last sale is not to be delivered, a provise in the terms of sale relieving the company from furnishing it in the event of strikes in the mines. Their main object is to get a monopoly of the coal business, just as other corporations have of the ice business and the gas business. Go where you will in the coal regions and the topic of conversation is the growing power of the great companies. Everything gravitates into their hands, and they are spreading over this region like waves over a beach when the tide is rising.

THE COMING COAL FAMINE.

THE PROSPECT OF A GENERAL SUSPENSION OF COAL MINING-PURPOSES OF THE MINERS-OF COAL-GENERAL SUSPENSIONS NO REM-EDY-RESTRICTIONS ON DAY'S WORKS-WHAT

WILKES-BARRE, Dec. 15. - The question whether a general suspension of mining operations will be ordered by the Grand Council of the Miners' Union still continues to be an absorbing theme for capitalists and laborers in these parts. The effect of the strike of the companies' men has been an ladvance of about a dollar a tun in the wholesale prices of coal in New-York, which makes the operators here, who are still working rather anxious to go on, as the business is now profitable The district Unions of the miners here have been voting on the question of suspension, and the majorities have

The object of the suspension, if it is resolved on, as now seems probable, will be, in plain terms, to advance the price of coal. All the miners who are now working receive wages which would be increased by a rise. The basis here is \$5 a tun at wholesale in New-York. For several months they have been receiving the minimum or basis wages, and even the above mentioned advance basis. The wages are increased 12; per cent for each rise of \$1 above the basis price per tun. If coal rises 50 cents wages are advanced six per cent. The calculation of the miners is that a suspension of work for five or six weeks would clear off a good share of the surplus now in the markets, advance prices a dollar or so above the

tion, that about half the collieries in the Schuylkill region have already stopped for lack of bushess, and that half the miners there are consequent? Province out of employment. Now, if all was, be sayed for a month or two, when mining is resumed there will be a demand for the services of the entire fraternity, as well as a considerable advance in wages in that county, where the basis and minimum of wages are much lover than they are here. If there is a general suspension of mining operations on the 1st of January the reasons stated will be the explanation of it, and not any alliance between the different sections to fight the great companies who have attempted the reduction, and occasioned the present strike. The miners' unions of the various counties are, at present, like so many European States. The great companies have at icast effected this much. The different sections may make treaties and alliances, and may carry on war together, but they have yet to perfect that closer union which the common defense and general welfare would seem to require. If the anticipated suspension is carried out, and lasts a month, it will do more to unite the different Unions and strengthen their confederacy (whose Continental Congress is the Grand Council than anything in their previous history. They have never yet acted in concert for so long a period.

The object of the Grand Council, if that body is ever enabled to carry out the scheme of its projectors, is to regulate the supply of coal, and, by regulating that, to regulate the market prices and the rate of wages. Overproduction is certainly at the bottem of most of the recent difficulties in the coal regions. There are already mines and machinery sufficient, if worked steadily through the year, to turn out 40 or 50 per cent more coal than the market requires. The Schuylkill [mines, owing to strikes and low prices, have not been worked this year up to haif their capacity, yet for some months the markets have been glutted, and mining has been a losing business. The consumpt companies have at least effected this much. The different sections may make freaties and alliances, and may earry on war together, but they have yet to perfect that closer union which the common defense and general well are would seem to require. If the anticipated suspension is carried out, and lasts a month, it will do more to tout in the different Unions and strengthen their confederacy (whose Continental Congress is the Grand Council; than anything in their previous history. They have never yet acted in concert for so long a period.

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That quall can only be killed or sold in this State down the lated day of September and the lat day of Junuary; though quall or partridge may be sold in this state day of January; though quall or partridge may be sold in this state day of January; though quall or partridge may be sold in this state day of Junuary; though quall or partridge may be sold in this state day of January; though quall or partridge may be sold in th

the resumption.

It may be alleged, in justification of their proposed ac-

THE LATE GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Gen. Walbridge's grave:

GAME PRESERVATION. The regular monthly meeting of the New York Sportsmen's Club was held at the house of Mr. Royal Phelps, the President. When the regular business of the meeting was over, and at the lighter entertainment which followed, the health of the President was proposed and drunk with all honors, to which he responded with the following interesting and instruct ive review of the game laws, and the past history of the

Club in its efforts to protect game: GENTLEMEN: I am indeed flattered by the enthusiasti